NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

THREE DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Another Engagement Between the Piedmontese and Neapolitans.

ARRIVAL OF VICTOR EMANUEL AT SESSA THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN NAPLES.

BREAKING UP OF THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON, Ac.,

Blat of October, arrived at this port about eleven o'clock her night, after a short passage of ten days.

The Frince of Walce had not arrived at Plym

His Royal Highness Prince Aifred, embarked in the Buryalus on Wednesday, September 19, for England. His reception throughout the Cape colony has been of the

On Friday, October 26, Lord Palmereton procided over the annual meeting of the Leeds Ragged School Society. The London Times regrets to have to announce that Admiral Bir Charles Napier had been selzed with a sudden d severe attack of illness, which has caused serious

es the same that have been voted by Parliament to most the expenses of hostilities in Chisa. These make up a total for the current year not far from £10,000,000—the entire produce of the year's income tax.

The London News says:-It is very generally asserted and believed that the faiture of the Warsaw Conferences mainly arose from the prominence given to the Car to a revision of the treaty of Paris, that being the main object of the policy of Russia.

The cause of the breaking up of the interview was es-teneibly en account of the lilness of the Empress Downger of Russia, but really because the terms on which the Em-perors met each other were such as to render a protract-ad intercourse extremely undestrable.

The London Times Paris correspondent says:—

25. in the eighty-first year of his age. He was one of the notabilities of the First Empire and the Restoration. The Duke has left a mass of papers, particularly his correspondence with the Duke de Richelieu, during his London

The Earl Manvers died at the age of eighty-two'co The Great Eastern will remain open to visiters during

her stay at Milford Haven.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on October 28.
There were no signs of the Vanderbilt at noon on Wed-

The American chip Olive, from Liverpool to Calcutta was abandoned July 26. A portion of the crew wer anded at St. Helena on September 10.
The Chamois, of Halifax, N. S., was stranded October

The official Gazette materials that the Potitical prisoners are treated with generosity and solicitude.

Napuss, Oct. 27, 1560.

An engagement took place yesterday between the troops of the Foorth corps d'armée and the Neapolitan royalists. After a combat of two hours, the latter fell back upon Zargilano, leaving a great number of prisoners in the hands of the Piodmoutese.

The official roturn of the voting is Naples on the question of annexation in the city and province of Naples is as follows:—

Garibaid; and Victor Emanuel, wastern Oct. 27, 1860.

Saribaid; and Victor Emanuel, wastern missay operations are now combined, are proparing for a battle with the enemy. Victor Emanuel is, nevertheless, expected to enter Naples on the 30th. Great preparations are being made for his recopition.

made for his reception.

Names. Oct. 30, 1860.

The result of the voting in the kingdom of Naples, with the exception of two provinces, from which are still wanting, are as follows:

1,102,490

New 5.571

Ross, Oct. 27, 1850.

The Italiam Question.

The Italiam Question.

The Staliam Question.

"Ia Belle Atlance" of Italy is Sessa, where Garibaldi has joined the new King of Italy, and has informed him of the all but unanimous election by the Neapolitans and Stellians. But this consummation of the election of Viotor Emanues to the throne of Naples is narreely a piece of cown. The event was no certain that it was negaried as an accomplished fact. Any contest was no hopeless that it was not even attempted. There must be many families at Naples who regret the system which has passed away. The Court must have empinyed a vast number of tradesmen, who find a consistion to their gains in the absence of Francis and his followers: the miraclemotypers must fear for the traffic, if not in sliver abrines, yet in the fripperise which debased the Christian certains als it was there excited; the spire and sacret police must be a multitude. Such a system as that which has just broken down quoid not have been kept in gear without a vast number of men whose interests were bound up in it, and whose lintered were bound up in it, and whose lintered were bound up in it, and whose lintered a were bound up in it, and whose lintered a were bound up in it, and whose lintered a were bound up in it, and whose lintered a were bound up in it, and whose lintered a were bound up in it, and whose lintered a were seen a start of the property in the results of the property in the are now always ready to chant in chorus,

Nonquam liberian gratier exist.

nechous. Nonquam liberias gratios extat

Quam sub rege pio,
and who will be content to find "plexy" in the vassalage
of all—King, government and people—to an exacting and
intelerant priesthood. From various motives there must
be a great crowd in Naples who regret the past and fear
the future. Yet of all these not two thousand could be
got to put voting tickets into the trais. Of the votes
giver, there is not one per sont protesting against the
new revolution. We do not put any very great stress
upon these universal anifrage votes. They may be musing
ed by force or fraud, and their results are not to be
next to a not to be a fear man. The second of
a people. In this city of Naples, however, there
are circumstances more than assauly favorable
to a reincrity. Victor manuel is not yet in the city,
and fiseribadi in well known to be a feir man, who would
lend himself to no trick and would permit no force.
There is a party even among the authors of the revolution who would willingly aid a respectable minority
voting against immediate annexation. There are Mar
infinan votes among that little hosp of 1,000 dissention
voting iteces, as the correspondence from Naples, which
we published yearpeday, shows. Even if we did not
know from other sources that the inhabitants of the
South are as a man enthusiation to Italian come
the circumstances of this election show that there
opposed to what is now being done. The very first that
what institudation there was was very much that which
cooturs at an English election when a voter for the cuppy. Nonquam libertas gratier extat

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY PURENC, Oct. 29, 1860.

The English funds are rather less weak to say, but transactions have been unimportant. The first bargains were \$2% a % for money, and the final prices were \$2% for money, and \$2% a 93 for the society. The next consol settlement is fixed for the 6th December, and the last price for that date was \$0. a %.

In the discount market the demand was moderate. There were no gold withdra wait from the Bank to day.

Growers 30 — The English funds opened at an improvement of an eighth, and the market generally has exabliced for the above. Contain for money were first quoted \$2% a 93, at which they were quoted at the close, and \$2 for Nov. 3. For the new secount, Dec 6, the final operations were \$3% a %. The market, apparently, was not influenced by any political nove;

y in the discount market the best short paper is readily taken at \$3% per cent. At the Bank there is a full average demand. In the stock exchange loans were offered at two per cost.

At present the improvement to be that no advance. demand. In this book can be seen to be that no advance in the bush rate of discount will take place on Thursday. The last price from Paris was 50, showing an advance of an eighth.

Illinote Central and New York and Eric declined.

INTERESTING FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Movement-Immense Receipt of Letters by the President Elect, &c., &c.

Most of his letters are from impolitic men, who have thrust themselves forward in the campaign in order to

and will never trust them again. Mr. Lincoln last evening, mys he conversed with the President elect about the secontion movement South, and the latter expressed his regret that the South, having always been so loyal to the Union, up, and especially under a democratic administration, and before the policy of the new (Lincoln) administration

The country is a desert; the young mass fly from their homes, and leave the old and the infirm to possess the country. These again sink under the emoclone of the military governors. Trade languages to extinction; commercial confidence has become a tradition of the past; even agriculture deteriorate, for force cannot compel continuous labor, and men will not plough or now when they know not who may reap. Cities are tending to roin, towns are sinking into villages, villages into huis. And the country is retrograding into waste. Meanwhile, great earthworks and huge masses of stone are piled up to defend what their presence is depriving of all value; the tramp of armed men takes the place of the sounds that tell of rural industry, and the joiling of the villager's cart is replaced by the stull tumbering of artillery. Such is Venetia as it is described by one who has just traversed it. Surely this cannot, last. The peanant falls under his forced and unrequited labor, the shopkeeper goes to ruin under the enactions of his masters, and even the contractor cannot hope for much eventual profit from a bankrupt enchaquer. But on the other side of the frontier lialy is putting forth spring blossoms. Ortice that have not been named in connection with any commercial movement for contractes gine to give the contractor cannot hope for much eventual profit from a bankrupt condequer. But on the other side of the frontier lialy is putting forth spring locasoms. Ortice that have not been named in connection with any commercial movement for contractes gine to give the contract of feeling in the South will soon give place to more politic movement, perhaps a national Convention, to be composed of the best minds of all the States, to consider and settle peacefully the question of Union and disclosely watched with reference to the existing state of affairs in the South, and by no one with more interest than Mr. Lincoin himself. Springfield still continues to be growded with people, and the inferior hotels here do not half accommediate them.

1800.
According to instructions received from Count Rech-berg, Frince Metternish has explained to M. Thousenel the Austrian policy. His explanation contains four

noints—

1. The interior policy of every State being intimately connected with its exterior policy, austria will failfil with sincerity the reforms announced in the "diplom" of Octo-

ber 20.

2 Notwithstanding the complications in Italy, Austria
2 Notwithstanding the complications in Italy, Austria
will maintain her line of defensive policy. The present
armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have
no other object than that of repelling any attack.

3. Austria will not abandon the system of non-intervention.

likelihood.

The Paris Moniteur announces that on October 30, the Emperor will review the Imperial Guart in the Bois de Bologne, on which occarion there will also be a sham by young and encampment.

The Paris Pairie of October 20 says.—Prince Metieraich and Baron Huboer were received yeaterday by the

The Paris Patris of October 20 says.—Frince Metter-nich and Baron Hubber were received yesterday by the Emperor. It is asserted that Baron Hubber will leave to-light for Vicana.

The account a from the manufacturing districts concur is amounting that for some days part greater activity has been observed in commercial circles.

The consumption of tobacco in France increases in an immense proportion. In 1815 it was only 52,000,600, and in 1858, 173,000,600, having in that time more than tripled. There is a pet balance in the budget on the pre-

tripled. There is a pet balance in the budget on the pre-sent year to the treasury of 128,498,467f. The price of wheat and flour remains firm in the Paris market.

demands of the French government of the Fisg of Sion.

The Federal Council observes that before the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France no vessels hoisting foreign colors ever landed on the Swiss shores, and maintains the theory expressed in a former despatch in reference to international offences.

Page 201 29, 1860.

rence to international offences.

Burst, Oct. 29, 1560.

The elections for the new Federal assembly complicates to day. It is expected that the liberals will obtain a miliority everywhere except in the Canton of Lansanne. The new Assembly will meet in the first week of December to proceed to the election of the members of the new federal government.

overnment.

The Marquis de Turgot is expected to return in a fortight to his post as Ambassador of France.

Germany.

FRANKFORT OF THE MAIN, Oct. 29, 1860.

In yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet the notice given by Sardinia of the blockade of Ancona was discussed. The Assembly received upon simply shelving this notice, declaring at the same time that they could not allocate areas with the reduce of Sacting in Italy.

The Warsaw Meeting.

It is stated that the Warsaw interview maintained to the last a purely personal character as regards both the Princes and their ministers. At the interview on Thursday last to stipulation was made, no convention of any wind was concluded, nor was even a protect drawn up. The Emperor Alexander has conferred upon Count Rechberg the Grand Cordon, or the order of St. Andrew.

The Emperor of Austria has presented to Prince Gertchaked a snud box, richly set with diamonds.

Marshal O'Dousell has declared that the government of Merceco has only asked for a longer delay for the payment of the war indemnity.

Rose lossas is about to proceed to Rome on a mission, but that Spain is resolved to observe strict neutrality as regards the adalts of Raly.

Stranding of the North Briton.

The steamoutp North Briton west ashore on Tuesday at face the Bally Castle, about two hours sail from Londonderry. Every exertion was being made to float her, the grain was being thrown overboard, together with other articles. Assistance had been sent from Londonderry, and no acutety was felt for passengers or ship.

Financial and Commercial.

LUMBERSON COTTON MARKET, OUT 20 -There has been considerable excitement in the rearrest to-day les concennance of the reported killing frost in the scatter being correborated, and the mine spreed

SINGULAR APPAIR AT THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL -The in mates of the New York Hospital were thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday, in consequence of a runcr-ed attempt to poison one of the patients, named least Gilley. The facts, as reported by the officers of the hos-pital, are somewhat startling, but in the end the case will probably assume a much less serious aspect than it does at present. Mr. Gilley, it appears, is captain of the more. Becoming ill in consequence of a severe attack of intermittent fever, he went to the New York Hospital, with the view of procuring proper medical attende At dinner, on Saturday afternoon, the captain noticed a certain peculiarity about his soup, and thinking that there might be something wrong, he refused to partake of more than a few spoonfule to partake of more than a few sponfels. The idea of poison did not enter his mind, however, until some hours afterward, when he was taken reddenly it with purging and vomiting. Captain Gilley at once attributed his illuces to the noup, and in the same breath declared that he believed an attempt was made to assessmate him for the sake of 2500, which he usually carried about his person in a money belt. Nothing could shake his belief that an atroctone design had been made upon his life, and acting upon the impulse of the moment, he communicated his suspicion to Mr. Darragh, the Superintendent of the institution. Mr. Darragh did not attach much importance to the statement until after sea time, when it was discovered that Mrs. Reynolds, the upreso, and one of the patients, named attach much importance to the statement until after lea time, when it was discovered that Mrs. Reynolds, the narree, and one of the patients, named Mahoney, complained of the tolks, and said it burned their mouths and throats. Dr. Harris inmediately proceeded to examine both the coup and the milk, when it was discovered that a quantity of Croton oil had been mixed with each fuld. Supplison pointed to one of the inmake named Jenkins, and upon interrogating him, he at once confessed that he was the author of all the mischief. He stated that he administered the drug at the suggestion of two persons named Charles flow an old John Reiger, but said he did not intend to kill any one. His only object, it appears, was to give Captain Gilley and some of the other patients a good purging. He claimed to have no fil feeling towards the Captain, but merely did the thing out of a joke. Brown and Keiger desired that they were the restingators of the mischief; out no credence was placed in their statements, and they were informed that they might consider themselves under arrest. By this time desectives Bennett and Macodogal arrived at the hospital, and without any further coremeny Jeskins and his companions were marched off to police headquarters on the grave charge of attempt at morder. Captain Gilley, who has been quite sick since the eventful Saturday night, is convinced that a been attempt was made to take his infe for the sake of the \$300 previously reserved to, and is resolved to prosecute the practical lickers to the end. He says that Jonkins knew he carried a large sum of money about his person, and the right of the gold probably prompted him to the commission of the deed. The prizoners will remain in custody at the detective collect unit the distoction to the commission of the dood. The prizoners will remain in custody at the detective collect unit the distoction of the police. The dwarf Palconer, falls into the cintches of the police. The dwarf Palconer, falls into the cintches of the The result of the elections for the National Council took place yestorday in the triumph of the national Council took place yestorday in the triumph of the national policy, represented by M. Stromptin. The opportition party of Yand obtained a majority ever the government.

The Federal Council yesterday repited in a note to the lemands of the French government concerning the affair of the Fing of Sion.

eacher, Edward Falconer, falls into the clutches of the colice. The disastrous result of his suit in the Marine Court, and the determination of the Metropolitan Police to enforce the law relative to street preachers, have not to enforce the law relative to street preachers, have not deterred this sportle of temperance in the prosecution of his humare ministon. Yesterday he held forth in the Park, as usual, and from the steps of the City Hall he resumed his weekly harange on the folly of intemperance, &c. As usual, he was interrupted in the midst of one of his most cloquent appeals by one of the brass buttoned and blue coasied genery, and marched off to the Fornbe. Sergeaut Mills, of the Broadway round, made a complaint against the prisoner for preaching without a license, and this little caremony having been gone through with, the accused was allowed to depart in peace. For several years past Falconer has been repeatedly arrested for preaching without a license, but in simost every instance he has succeeded in getting oil "Scot free." How he manages to evade the peatity of violating the law in this way is a matter of surprise. Next Senday he will be found at his usual vocation, is the usual piace only to be arrested and discharged as heretofore. Flucky follow, that Falconer, to set the Metropolitan Police at defiance in this way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In reply to the Police intelligence you gave in to day's number of the Heraid, concerning certain transactions between Mr. T. Devce and me, I appeal to the public to withhold their opinion until the respective courts shall have decided.

Dr. HITIMAN BAALON, 92 Third avecue. Nov. 12, 1869.

The United States correcte Saratoga is in commission at Philadelphia, and will sail in a about time to reinforce our squadron on the coast of Africa. The Saratoga is a exteen gun stoop of war of the second class, and will carry about two hundred and fifty men, who were recruited at Phila-delphia. Her officers are:—Commander, A. Taylor, Lieutenents, J. J. Guthre, C. W. Hayes, J. M. Madigan, Y. M. Ramany, Master: Marine Other, H. B. Taylor, Sur-geon, C. W. Jefrey; Assistant do., J. E. Lindeny; Gunner, R. R. Croce; Brainwain, George Smith, Carpenter, J. W. Stimson.

The brig Bainbridge, which arrived at Boston from the count of Brazil last week, is to be put out of commission at once. Her officers have been detached, her crew were paid of and discharged or Batterday, and the marine guard transferred to the Charlestown Barracks. The vessel will be dismanted and turned ever to the authorities of the Navy Yard.

The officers on board the sloop Cyane, now at Fanare, will be relieved by the following officers, who will take passage in the steamer of the life from New York:—Commander Burrell, Licotecants Van madf and Gennagie, Surgeon Harism, Amietant Corgons Olboor, Paymenter White, Ronfownin Leorry, Sunper Dagan. A new grew will also

THE SOUTHERN MOVEMENTS.

Our Spreial Despatches from Washington. Montgemery, Norfolk, Columbia and Milledgeville.

The Feeling in the National Capital, Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas.

Interesting Proceedings in the United States Court in Charleston.

Speech of Judge Magrath Closing the Court.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK OF SECENCION.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1860.

The resignation of Senators Toombs and Cheen at will be followed by others in the South. If we can get four or South will be in a minority upon every important committee. This individual has unwittingly let the cat out and insults, said he, we will so examperate the South that they cannot remain in the Union, and if we can get two or three of the Southern States to keen clear majority in both branches of Congress. This is evidently the policy they intend to pureue, judging from the tope of the black republican papers.

all parts of the South showing the extensive ramification of the secession movement and of the soldied and deep seated determination of the people, without distinction there is something done, and that quickly, too, by the people in the North to appears and allay the excitement in the South, all will be lost.

South, having passed through Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina and Virginia, says the people are excited to a degree that is perfectly alarming. He says all connection with the North.

intelligence has been received here that several federal officers in Alabama had resigned, among them the United has alarmed the people in this city. It has been the theme of discussion the entire day, in the hotels, on the street corners, and in fact wherever two or three are gathered together. Fear and trembling is depicted upon the coun ance of every man who has anything at stake. Those South are in carnest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1860.

The Movements of the South-Great Interest Mani fested Washington-The Great Issue with the Republican Par ty-The Real Causes of the Southern Excilement-What the South Phars and What She Defends-the Doctrines of Nullification and Secession-Identity of Secretion and Resolution, do., do.

sible to exaggerate the degree of solicitude that is felt by her steadlest and most devoted and self-excritting friends here that she will not, at this crisis, put hereoif

right as regards the great points of controversy between them and the republican party. Were this not the case, it is difficult to imagine, on the ordinary principles of human nature and the neual course of events, why no thing like a republican party emists in any of those

They believe that hostility to slavery is innerent in the Northern mind, and is taught in schools, colleges, churches, the family circle, and has become the fixed sentiment of the Northern people, not to be eradicated. In this their belief is right. They believe, toe, that the creed of the republican party indicates the disposition and determination of its leaders to give that heatility to Southern domestic institutions such an active direction as renders their right of property insecure and invades the peace of their families and firesides, and tends to in-surrection, robbery, murder, and other primes against the innocent and pure too shocking for patient contem-plation. In this their belief is right, for such is the tendmey of the Northern deadly enmity to slavery as it exists in the South, though many who entertain it would

mere party defeat in a Presidential election. They that they are not only overcome at the polls, but the victory has been won by a popular majority, com nitte t in a settled and determined enmity against their whole social system, the very foundations of their business in-terests, their individual and personal safety, as well as prosperity and happiness. This is the sting of the late triumph of the republicans over the friends of the countitution, the Union and the equality of the States. This is the irremediable wound which produces the on

citement now extending through fifteen States of the confederacy. Is it to be wondered at that they should power, proclaiming principles that not only interfere with their rights, but carry alarm to their homes and dresides? He must be a severe critic upon human actions who can prosennee cessure upon our Southern brethren for making some efforts to establish a check to what they feel they are destined to experience, in the tenderest points, from Northern aggressions. He must possess little ac-quaintance with human nature who can feel surprise that their rights, their tranquility, and their anmolested do mestic condition, than the justice or mercy of the North. They have too much reason to believe the North. They have too much reason to believe that among the abolitionists there is about as much fairness as there is milk in a main tiger; and they look upon the republican party as thorough ly abolitionized in feeling, and as ready, when opportunity serves, to raise as fratrioidal hand against what it calls 'the slave power,' i. a. the people and institutions of the South. Now, the prayer and hope of us who love the whole Union, and who deprecate the grisvous wrongs perpetrated by the disturbers of the peace of our neighbors, is, that the South will not be driven, under these circumstances, into the wrong. Nullifocation is universally socuted as a dejustion and a mare. The idea of a State remaining within the Union, and at the same of a State remaining within the Union, and at the same time making sull and yold within her territory an act of the federal Union, is utterly shandoned. But the attempt is now made to show that pessenties seemed at the ratification of the constitution, in the contingency of majori and opposite action by the federal government. This

and attracts to its support quite a different sot of advo cates from those whose reasonings in favor of nullifica-tion were so completely refuted and overthrown by the great sistemen and constitutional expounders of 1830 and 1833. It is receiving now the earnest attention and Without presumption I trust I may venture the remark that it has as little foundation in the constitution as the exploded doctrine lic examination and discussion to which this theory of peaceable secession as a right is subjected will be, that

The sece sion of a State is nothing less nor more than minds to encounter all the hazards to which revolution my opinion, if South Carolina takes this extreme step follow her. But I have written enough for to day.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA. MASS MEETING IN MONTGOMERY-A CONVENTION OF THE PROPLE TO MEET IN JANUARY.

A mase meeting of the citizens of this city was held here isst night. All parties were represented. The merchants, bankers, planters and politicians, are all decided in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

ent and made speeches in favor of distunion. The Governor has decided to have the convention meet on the fire! Monday in January. The people desire it to

On Wednesday he will publish a letter, stating the time on which he will issue his proclamation, and calling on the people to nominate candidates for the convention. It will be a strong dis in on document.

PROCESTINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MILEPORVILLE, Nov. 9, 1860. Resolutions that the election of a Senator be moved to Monday, 12th, and other days, were proposed.

Mr. Barris, of Worth, favored the earliest time, as it was well known who Georgis preferred, and when elected he would instantly resign, if the interests of Georgia and the South required it.

Mr. Oliver, of Beard, favored the earliest day, objecting to keeping candidates here on expense.

Mr. Jones, of Newtown, urged the greatest delay. He regarded the present as a time for deliberation, and they reeded all the light that could be obtained before action. A few weeks might develope important matters, which Mr. Spalding, of McIntonh, favored the postponement

two weeks. He didn't believe in endorsing so early Lincoln's election. There were measures more important to the Convention. Retaliatory legislation claimed precedence over the election of a senator.

Mr. Seward, of Thomas, favored the postponement. He was opposed to doing anything so early to indicate that Georgia intended to submit to Lincoln's election.

Mr. Barris, of Worth, inquired whether Mr. Seward favored momentum, if Georgia so decided in Convention. he thought Georgia would not be sustained by other Southern States by thre indicating her willingness to subscit to I incoln's election. He considered the safety of the South was to act as a unit. Mr. Lawton, of Chatham, favored the utmost delay of

Senate till the 4th of March. He agreed with Mr. Seward that so speedy an indication to submit to the election of Lincoln would place Georgia to antagonism with her six-States, as the news would be speedily sent over the

Mr. Escalding moved that the resolution lie on the table at present. Adopted.

A bill was introduced heavily taxing manufactured articles from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and other States nullifying the Fugitive Slave law.

Aims, for preventing the citizens of offending States from socing in the courts of Georgia. The Legislature adjourned from Friday till Monday.

SOUTH CAROLINA. OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Cottuma, S. C., Nov. S, 1860
The Federal Officials in South Carolina Resigning—What
Would be the Effect of a Patture to Scoole—The Probable
Modus Operansi of Secretion—Pessonalis and Forcest
Separation Compared—How a Biochade Would Ope

Closer and closer is drawing the final severance of the ion of South Coroline with the federal Union. The revolution has begun in earnest. The federal officials, high and low, are sending their resignations to Wash-ington, notwithstanding the fact that many of them are destitute of any other certain livelihood. The Southern blood is up, and if, from any cause whatever, the State would forthwith sell out for whatever they could get, and Union men are now the hottest for seconsion, and any one who would be rash enough to express himself to favor of Union under present circumstances would be looked upon as a traitor, who preferred the shackles of a

North as to the probable modus operands by which fouth attempt to shake off) her present unpleasant relations with the Northern States. I do not think that the matter will this time be begun by nullification. Once the State missioners will immediately be sent to Washing-ton to settle, if possible, amicably, the terms upon which the State is to go out. The general government must either formally recognise or formally Thus the question of the recognition of the right of seces If it be soknowledged there will, in my opinion, be no States (by that time, I take it for granted, there would be half a dozen of them, at least) will either assume their respective shares of the government debts and take a rateable proportion of the public wealth, or they would with all the government annets also. In the meanting, proper postal treation would be formed, and the dividing line between North and South would be definitely drawn. But the failure on the part of the federal arthorities to recognise our right to become a separate and in-dependent ropolite would have a still better effect it cementing together the stareholding States; for, throughout the South, however people may diller tainly but one opinion concerning the right I have men-tioned. He denial would amount to a declaration of war, and to war their, if the government should attempt to ranted but the shedding of the first drop of Spothern blood in such a cause, orthe fring of the fret federal gun set a Southern port, to knil together every six re

holding State from Virginia to Texa. Present spirit of our people to conjecture the result.

The issue could not be shirked by a blockade of

ports. That, it is true, might delay the struggle for a few weeks, but the exasperation of the popular mind at such treatment would not long be without a means of expressing itself. While, under the State proclamation of free trade, small vessels could be running imports into every unguarded inlet on our cosst, the expert of our great stable would abruptly cosse. How long, do you

every unguarded inlet on our count, the export of our great staple would abruptly coase. How long, do you think, would France and England wait for cotton?

These are some of the views taken by thinking men; but the popular heart is for secession, aside from every consideration of policy, and recognises only the principle that "Where there's a will there's a way." We have the will here, and no mistake.

The following are the names of the members of the Le-islature of South Carolina, now in session in Columbia-

Fresident.
J. Duncan Allen,
Chas. Alston, Jr.,
M. T. Appleby,
M. T. Appleby,
M. T. Appleby,
M. T. Appleby,
J. W. Blackensy,
A. Hamilton Boykin,
C. R. Boyle,
E. B. Bryan,
W. Izard Buil,
Gabriel Cannon,
Olin M. Dantzler,
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THE HOUSE OF REAR PRINTATIVES. 1860 and 1861.

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Nonvois, Nov. 8, 1860

State for Brockinridge—Efforts to Defeat the Brockinridge Ticket—Rapid Increase of the Minute Men—Clamor for a

The political excitement in this section is very little on the decrease. Since the election of Lincoln has been and more anxiety shown as to how her vote would be cont ties, while the Breckinridge men, busing their cale graphic despatches, claimed the State by a very small majority. Virginia has doubtless gone for Breckinridge by 3,000 majority, maybe 5,000, for the counties now to bear from are democratic.

exertion to beat the Breckharldge party, and were as-siated by the Douglas wing. Captains of vessels, who, perhaps, had never seen Norfolk before in their One of these fellows brought up his ticket at the Fourth ward with a predx of "Cuptain" ——. The night of the election was honored by a procession of Bell men, joined by the Loughasites, who with drom and fife marched through the principal streets with Sags and trans The order of Minute Men is growing rapidly, and the

opposition men who denounced the move before the election are now fast failing in the traces and joining the Ashland Hall to night, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing and making ready for contingencies. Meetings for a similar purpose have been held in almost every county in the State, and North Carolina likewise. Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise has been elected chief of the Minute Men in Princess Anne, and accepted. As soon as the trict will meet in convention at Richmond to determine upon measures for protecting our cwn safety and bonor, as a people; for defunding the constitution of the obtaining the sauction of the sovereign State of Virginia. The object of the State is not secession, although her people will never allow federal troops to pass through her territory for the purpose of operating any other State. tire, the people of Virginia would not for a moment heat tate to take that course. So galled have the Southern States become by continued aggressions upon their rights by the people of the North, that to most minds a rupture is inevitable. Farther South than this the people are clamoring for a "Southern Confederacy" with all their might, and the cotton market here, which has might, and the cotton market here, which has
for months been rapidly on the increase, is
now comparatively dull. Most of the cotton has
been coming direct by railroad from Momphia,
Tennessee. There is an awful pause in business, and each
State is looking to the other. North Carolina, as well as
South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and others, is
force of accounts. Virginia cannot be assetted. longer than any other of the border States; but her true wrengs of her own to complain of.

Norfolk now opens a field for enterprise such as it has

Norfolk now opens a field for enterprise such as it has never before presented. This is to be the grand depet of trade and manufactures. It is connected with every section South and West, and heretofore has been nothing more than a "forwarding" place. Now things must be different, and I hope to see met of energy-industry and capital neeking a home among us. They have a field here superior to all othere is which there are yet fortunes to be made. Send on your business men and let them see for themselves. A large exporting and importing besidens must now, of necessity, be done at this port. The feelings of the two sections, North and South, are entranged—prejudices too strong ever to be obliterated have sprong up, and South—